

July 20, 2021

The Honorable Cathy Siebel
United States District Court
Southern District of New York
300 Quarropas Street
White Plains, New York 10601

Re: United States v. Tyrin Gayle, 16 Cr. 361 (CS)/20 Civ, 10086 (CS)

Dear Judge Siebel:

The Defendant respectfully submits this missive in furtherance of his position and in opposition of the Government's recent correspondence to the Court. The Government's position that Eldridge is instructive is true, but, there are Circumstances which differentiate and distinguish how these instructions must be applied to each individual case. The case cited by the Gov't mirrors only two (2) viewpoints; that Gayle was convicted at trial for a violation of 18 U.S.C. \$ 924(c), based on multiple predicates, and the verdict form concerning this offense didn't specify on which predicate the jury relied upon. After these aspects the mirror becomes opaque, because Eldridge cannot dull nor diminish Gayle's Vates, Davis, and Heyward claims, the mirror is reflective of relief in favor of the Defendant.

heason being, the verdict form did not ask the jury to specify on which predicate it was basing the \$924(c). Thus, as Gayle argues this form of Structural error, as the Supreme Court noted in United States v. Marcus, 560 U.S. 258, 263 (2010) effected his substantial trial rights under both, the 5th 6th Amenaments. Especially, if the Court were to Conclude "Sua Sponte," on which predicate the jury relied upon.

This would clearly infringe upon Gayle's rights, and override the body of Individuals selected and sworn to inquire into a question of fact in which to give their verdict according to the evidence.

Secondly, Courts are to be impartial to the adversarial nature of trial, and judicial factfinding of this magnitude would bring into question. The Court's integrity, or public reputation of judicial proceedings. The Gov't also argues that Bayle's Vates issue has gone unpreserved. Vet, the record demonstrates "judicial activism" of this concern as the Court spoke on letting the "higher court" determine this issue on appeal. This form of activism is practiced in the judiciary to protect or expand individual rights that depart from established precedent, and Vates was precedential and the Court's concern on the record demonstrated to Gayle's counsel that the issue should've been preserved for appeal.

Gayle's counsel failed to explore and advance the materiality of both pertinent issues; the Court's departure from precedent and that disjunctive theories

were submitted to the jury, and Cone (or more) of those theories was legally insufficient." It takes only "one" of the theories to be legally insufficient to support Gayle's Vates claim.

Consequently, Gayle's counsel at the appellate Stage was ineffective for not raising these grounds on appeal.

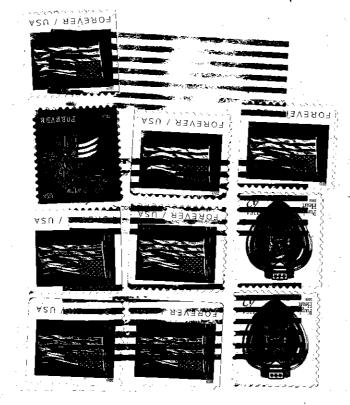
Lastly, there was not strong evidence that Gayle's intention for discharging a firearm was in connection to selling drugs (the narcotics conspiracy), but in fact to retaliation, due to being shot at by rivals. There's were no sting operations conducted nor testimony that Cayle Used fire arms to advance his alleged selling of narcotics. Therefore, Gayle's Heyward claim also reflects that his pattern of racketeering activity involved the discharging of a firearm, rather than on the qualifying drug-trafficking offense. Respectfully, the Court is asked not to conclude on which predicate the jury could've based Gayle's \$924 (c) conviction, although, there remains a valid predicate, as Heyward was decided by the 2nd Circuit right after Eldridge and its instruction is on point with the issue(s) at present, for Heyward is at present current law.

> Respect fully. Bl. **S. Hayle** Tyrin Gayle July20, 2021



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